Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY MARCH 18, 1833. [VOL XIII .....NO. 667.

TERMS

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SENATE OF THE U. S.

SPEECH OF MR. BROWN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, took the floor. He did not believe, he said, that he should be able to say any thing to entertain the high intellectual entertainment which the gentleman who preceded him in this discussion had furnished to the Senate. But he would endeavor to remunerate whatever attention the Senate might give to his plain, homely effort, by the brevity of his remarks. If he had consulted the admonitions of discretion rather than of duty, he should have been silent, nor have offered to oppose his views to those of gentlemen of such distinguished ability. But the bill before the Senate involved questions of such magnitude, that he could not content himself in a silent vote upon it. The subject was of high interest to the State which he in part to represent, both as a member of the common Union, and in reference to her peculiar position, bordering, as she does, upon the State out of whose legislation arose this question. An obligation of duty derived additional force from the resolutions of the State of North Carolina, instructing her Senators to exert their influence to obtain a "peaceable adjustment of the difference between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. While it always afforded him pleasure to comply with the requests of his constituents, in obeying their injunctions on this occasion, he followed also the dictates of his own judgement and ardent wishes. It was his earnest hope that this contest, which was now assuming an angry and threatening aspect, should be settled in a peaceable manner. He need not say that he disapproved of the course of South Carolina, or that his State disapproved of it. Her course, he thought, had been rash, and uncalled for by the exigency of the times. She should have relied, as he did, upon a constitutional remedy; upon the returning sense of justice in the people of the northern and eastern States; and upon the wisdom and patriotism assembled in the legislative halls of the country. But the State of South Carolina thought differently, and took redress into her own hands. She was responsible to herself for her course. It was not his business to sit in judgement upon her, but to express his own part, and that of his State, disapprobation of her course.

The bill, though proposing on its face to be general in its application, was manifestly intended to be applied to South Carolina alone. Though the name was not written under the picture, he who runs may easily read. What is the proper way of settling this question? What course is most likely to lead to a peaceable adjustment of it? This is the question before us. The committee on the Judiciary must excuse him, if, notwithstanding the high respect he entertained for their talents, he should wholly dissent from the specific remedy which they propose. He did not believe that the bill by them presented to the Senate, was calculated to carry out the glorious, the inestimable principles of our institutions, that our Government should be essentially pacific in its remedies. He believed that in its consequences, it would be attended with violence, and perhaps lead to civil war. He objected to the provision which authorized the repulsion by force of any attempt to execute the laws of South Carolina in reference to the revenue. To that provision he mainly objected, but there were some other provisions, of minor importance which did not meet his assent. If any one principle was better established than another, in reference to our institutions, it was that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. If any one principle was sacred, it was this. It was one which no emergency justified us in departing from; one which constituted the very essence of a republican form of Government, and without which free institutions could not exist. When we establish the doctrine, that military authority may step in to execute the law before the judiciary has exerted its powers, then the essence and spirit of our institutions are essentially changed. It has been our boast that in cases where other nations resort to war, we resort to a peaceful mode of attaining a settlement of the question; and to the judicial tribunals is committed the administration of these peaceful measures. He did not at all object to the administration and operation of the laws of the United States. He wished the laws to find support in the energy of the constitution. It was vain to say that coercive measures are necessary in this case, for there is an inherent energy in the Constitution which will enable the laws to triumph without an appeal to force.

The Senator from Pennsylvania asked us the other day, if we were unwilling that the powers proposed to be given to the Executive by the bill, should be confided to the present President of the United States. But that was not the question. He would say that the past course of the President had been such, as to entitle him to unlimited confidence, and there was no individual to whom he would more willingly confide this power than to the President. But there was no man, however elevated in station and ennobled by virtue, however pure his integrity and honest his purposes, to whom he would give a power which was unwarranted by the Constitution. We are told that a jealous watch over the repositories of power, is the only way of preserving liberty. He could not believe, for a moment, that, if this power were given to the President, he would abuse it. But it might, in worse times than these, and in worse hands than his, be abused, to the destruction of our institutions. We may be told that the power will be limited as to continuance and application. But what does this teach us? That the fact of to day becomes a precedent to-morrow. Our own history shows us instances of powers, some well established as constitutional, which the framers of the Constitution and its early friends would have shrunk from with dread. The General Government has been gradually drawing to itself the exercise of doubtful powers. When told that they are not given by the Constitution, they reply that they are justified by precedent.

The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the submissive manner in which that State would yield obedience to the most unjust and injurious legislation of [illegible] illustrated by the virtues and patriotism of [illegible]; but the Senator would pardon him if he should say that the State of Pennsylvania was not quite exempt from the faults which are imputed to South Carolina. The course of Pennsylvania in the famous Olmstead case, had some agency in bringing about the present state of things in South Carolina. Though South Carolina had not derived her impulse from that source, yet the doctrines once contended for by Pennsylvania, were appealed to in justification of her present course. The opinions and principles of Pennsylvania in the Olmstead case, had been cited in the discussions in South Carolina, as justifying her resort to self redress. He did not stamp his approbation upon them, nor on those of Carolina. Mr. Brown then read extracts from the report made in the house of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the message of the Governor, relative to the mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gideon Olmstead, as follows:

"That the subject referred to these has not failed to engage their most serious reflection. They have viewed it in every point of light in which it could be considered. It is by no means a matter of indifference, In whatever way the legislature may decide, it will be in the highest degree important. We may purchase peace by a surrender of right, or exhibit to the present times, and to late posterity, an awful lesson in the conflicts to prevent it. It becomes a sacred duty we owe to our common country, to discard pusillanimity on the one hand, and rashness on the other.

In either case we shall furnish materials for history; and future times must judge of our wisdom, or our weakness. Ancient history furnishes no parallel to the Constitution of this United Republic. And should this great experiment fail, vain may be every effort to establish rational liberty. The spirit of the times gives birth to jealousy of power; it is interwoven in our system, and is, perhaps, essential to perfect freedom and the rights of mankind. But this jealousy urged to the extreme, may eventually destroy even liberty itself. As connected with the federal system, the State Government, with their inherent rights, must at every hazard, be preserved entire; other wise the General Government may assume a character, never contemplated by its framers, which may change its whole nature."

"*Resolved*, That in a Government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the States, it is impossible, from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers, and it is to be lamented that no provision is made in the Constitution for determining disputes between the General & State Governments by an imperial tribunal, when such cases occur.

"*Resolved*, That from the construction the United States court give to their powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachments on their rights, will frequently be interrupted, and if, this evil, they should, on all occasions, yield to stretches of power, the reserved rights of the State will depend on the arbitrary power of the Court.

"*Resolved* That, should the independence of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people, in so extensive a country, cannot long survive. To suffer the United States Court to decide on State Rights, will from a basis in favor of power, necessarily destroy the Federal part of our Government; and whenever the Governmment of the United States becomes consolidated we may learn, from the history of nations, what will be the event."

These papers show what were the doctrines of Pennsylvania at that time, and it is well known that she went on to carry those into practical operation. She called out her whole military power to resist the decree of the Court, and steps were taken to bring her military force into actual service. He did not adduce this fact because he approved of the doctrines of Pennsylvania, for, in his opinion, she went too far. But he meant to show her rashness did not draw down upon her the power of the Union. The administration of that day had not recourse to military coercion. The decided stand which the State had taken was known to the Government and to Congress, but they did not consider that any coercive measure was necessary before the Judicial tribunals had tried their remedy. No bill was introduced in Congress, no measures recommended by the President for meeting the measures of Pennsylvania with military force. They trusted to the force of our institutions and triumphed.

Should not the recollection of this transaction inculcate upon Pennsylvania moderation, and unabated confidence in a peaceful remedy? The case addressed itself particularly to that State, and bound her to practise the same moderation towards Carolina which the Union practised towards her, when, in a moment of high excitement, she opposed herself to the laws of the Union. He would in further support of his views, read from a speech delivered by a highly distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, a passage which was fraught with [illegible] sentiments. [From the address delivered before the literary societies of Jefferson College, at the annual commencement in September, 1832, by the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, he read the following passage:]

"If we start with horror from such frightful consequences, let our efforts be directed to avert the evil which brings them in its train. Ever keep in mind the spirit of compromise in which our Constitution had its origin. Instead of defiance and derision, let us adopt the tone of conciliation, and, where practicable, of concession. Instead of hunting up materials, from spiteful comparisons between different States or districts, let us remember only what is glorious in the history, or estimable in the character of each; adopting the happy quotation of Lord Chatham, when deprecating that stubborn and contemptuous defiance which led to the dismemberment of the British empire; let each State in reference to every other,

"Be to her faults a little blind,
"Be to her virtues very kind."

In dwelling on the common efforts and the common sacrifices—on that precious fund of glorious recollections which two wars have accumulated for the whole country, there must be kindled a generous and sympathetic ardor which will prove the most powerful of centripetal forces, I agree, continued Mr. B., that the spirit of compromise and conciliation is the strongest bond which binds us together, and it is that tie which unites us, and not the strong arm of military power.

The gentleman from New Jersey, in the course of his remarks, said that the Constitution was ratified by the people; that it was submitted to the States merely from convenience, and that the people had clothed the General Government with its powers. To that position he would not assent. It brings up the great question of consolidated powers. The establishment of this doctrine utterly annihilates the Constitution, as it was expounded by the most enlightened republicans of '98. If that doctrine had been constitutional, then it was only necessary that the Constitution should be ratified by the majority of the people. The ceremony of submitting the instrument for the ratification of the States was an idle mockery, if the powers granted by the Constitution were not granted by the sovereign States, but by the people in mass. He would refer to the history of the transactions. Eleven States had ratified the Constitution, constituting an overwhelming majority of the people; but still North Carolina refused to ratify it, and so did Rhode Island. As sovereign States they refused their sanction to it. If the doctrine of the Senator from New Jersey was correct, North Carolina was, at this time, guilty of resistance to the Constitution and laws. Little Rhode Island was guilty of opposition to the supreme law of the land, for she did not come into the Union for some time after North Carolina. This single circumstance shed much light on this subject. The State of Rhode Island, a small State, but little larger in population than some of the counties in New York. Yet exercising on that occasion a sovereignty co-extensive with that of New York, Pennsylvania, or any other State in the Union. Another fact repudiates the doctrine here advanced, that the Constitution is the work of the people. It is only necessary for a majority of the States, constituting one-fourth of the people, to refuse to elect Senators, and an end is put at once to the General Government. This consideration puts to flight all the arguments urged to prove that this is a consolidated Government. He was aware that it had been said, in reply to this remark, the meaning of the quorum, which was necessary to enable the Senate to transact business, would, in this case, be construed to mean a majority of the States actually represented; and the States not represented would not be considered as belonging to the Union. But this objection would drive gentlemen to an admission of the right of secession; a doctrine which perhaps they would not be willing to allow; for if a State has not the right of secession, no act that she herself may do, or omit to do, can place her out of the Union.

But if the origin and nature of our government did not put this idea to rest, the character and extent of our country would have done so. The people are so wide and various a surface would never have delegated the powers to make a Consolidated Government. They knew that no such Government could exist here. What says Mr. Hamilton in the Federalist? What says Mr. Madison on the subject? Why, that to adopt a Consolidated Government would be destroying the principles of the revolution, and would inevitably lead to monarchy. And why? Because whenever a majority, having adverse interests to the minority, should combine to oppress the smaller portion, the latter would have to intrench themselves behind their reserved rights, and make resistance to the oppression, or be annihilated. What would be the consequence of this resistance? So soon as the minority, discovering that the majority were forcing interests adverse to their own, and they began to resist the encroachment, the military arm of the Government would immediately be strengthened, and there would be but one step beyond that of a monarchy.

The gentleman from New Jersey had said that it was the aspiring pride of the State sovereignties which had led to this state of things. The aspiring pride of the State sovereignties! It was an avowal of doctrines such as these which was so repugnant to his feelings. It was well known that in the origin of the Government the country was divided into two great parties. One of these parties contended in favor of the reserved rights of the States, and to restricted powers of the General Government. The other was for conferring on the General Government unlimited powers. This last was called the Federal party. With a loud note they proclaimed the necessity of investing the General Government with a vast range of authority.—Some of them even went so far as to propose a form of Government, which would have been substantially a monarchy. Mr. Hamilton in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, had advocated the appointment of a Chief Executive Magistrate, and a Senate during good behaviour, which was equivalent to appointing them for life. Such, said Mr. B. is my remembrance of the subject. The history of these times will shew the fact. The doctrine of State rights, and of the reserved powers of the State sovereignties, was abhorrent to the leaders of that party. They did not, however, succeed in carrying their enlarged views into effect. He did not intend to characterize the whole of that party as entertaining these views But such were the sentiments of some of its leaders.—Nor did he intend to impugn the motives of these gentlemen, though he doubted not, they were actuated by feelings as patriotic as those which actuated any men. But it was well known that the high-toned part of the Federal party did doubt the competency of the people to self-government. They were for arming the Federal power with all authority, in order, as they said, to save the people from their own worst enemies. There were some of the prominent men of the country who did not subscribe to that principle; but who did believe that the people are competent to self government, that they were fully able to go thro' the work which they had begun, and to carry out that beautiful theory of republican rule.—Happily for the country, they prevailed. Happily for the country, the principle was established, that the States were sovereign and independent, as to all powers which they had not delegated to the General Government. And some of the republican party went so far as to believe that the States themselves had the right, in the last resort, to determine for themselves what were the precise powers which they had delegated. He was well aware that the doctrine of nullification, as it now prevailed in South Carolina was about to be made use of, not against that doctrine alone, which he did not rise up to defend, but for the purpose of founding upon it a war of extermination. It was against that that he desired to enter his protest; under this masked battery he saw, that it was intended to fire upon the rights of the States. Gentlemen held up the flag of nullification, rang all the changes upon the word, sounded the tocsin of alarm throughout the country, and presented the whole matter in a light the most unfavorable to South Carolina, in order to justify to the other States the war which they were disposed to wage. It was a war, too, which would admit of no neutrals. The gentlemen who have taken the strong ground, like Napoleon, have thrown out the declaration, that there must be no neutrals.

I take my stand, said Mr. B., on the reserved rights of the States. I repudiate the doctrine of nullification. I repudiate, also, the high toned doctrine of the Federal party. I believe that it is to that high toned doctrine that we are to attribute nullification. I believe that doctrine produced it, is the parent of it. It is by an improper pressure of the Federal Government on the rights of the States, and by exercising doubtful powers, that the State of South Carolina has been thrown into this position. He did not mean to justify the course of that State. But whether she was right, or whether she was wrong, this furnished her with something like an excuse for her conduct. He believed that the principle was as susceptible of demonstration as any principle of mathematics, that almost any attitude of resistance against the Federal Government in which States had been seen, arose out of the unwarrantable exercise of doubtful powers by the United States. They had always been inclined to tranquillity. They had always been disposed to make a child's bargain with the United States—if you will let us alone, we will let you alone.—They would never have admitted the idea of rising in opposition to the United States, unless there had been some exciting cause. The whole history of the world proves this fact. There is no precedent where a people have arrayed themselves against a supreme power without any occasion, because the great body of mankind has always been found more ready to acquiesce in oppression than to resist it. He desired gentlemen to produce a single precedent where a people whose pursuits are peaceful, and agricultural for the most part, were willing to cast away "the piping times of peace," and for the mere love of glory, to rush into a conflict against power, and that power, twenty times larger than itself. Could gentlemen produce an instance where any State, without provocation, had ever offered resistance to the General Government? He had thus, he believed, established the great principle that the State themselves were always willing to be quiet, and that most of the opposition which had been manifested against the General Government had arisen from the exercise of doubtful power by that Government, by which had been provoked that State pride which the gentlemen from New Jersey so earnestly denounced. Without that pride this republic would now have been as nothing. To justify this principle that most of the controversies which had arisen, have arisen from the circumstance of the Federal Government taking their debateable ground, he would read an authority which would meet with the approbation of all pure democrats.—It was the authority of George Clinton, a name deserving of all respect—*clarem et venerabile nomen*—a man distinguished for his steady adherance to democratic doctrines.—When he was President of the Senate in 1810, he gave his casting vote against the bank. It was on that occasion that he used the following language:

"In the course of a long life, I have found that Government is not to be strengthened by the assumption of doubtful powers, out by a wise and energetic execution of those which are incontestible: the former never fails to produce suspicion and distrust, whilst the latter inspires respect and confidence.

"If, however, after a fair experiment, the powers vested in the General Government shall be found incompetent to the attainment of the objects for which it was instituted, the Constitution happily furnishes the means for remedying the evil by amendment; and I have no doubt that, in such event, on an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the community, it will be readily applied."

What was the result of his experience? That the Government was never strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers—a doctrine which still prevails among the distinguished leaders of the party in the State of New York, and which they can never consent to surrender, unless they should become recreant to the great principles which they have always maintained. But he would not only quote authority but he would also quote facts. What was it which excited the first controversy between a State and the U. S.—a conflict which threatened to bring ruin on the country, and which was designated the reign of terror by the Republican party, as it well deserved to be characterized. He referred to the alien and sedition law, which, by usurping the power of trampling into dust the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and all the rights and securities which the people had enjoyed called forth a movement the most glorious to the country that can be imagined. It drew forth the celebrated report of Mr. Madison, a report to the merits of which he was totally inadequate to do justice. This was a movement of the aspiring pride of the State sovereignties, which, instead of destroying the Union, brought back the Government to its first principles. So much, then, for State pride. If that State pride had preserved the Constitution at its last gasp, it ought not to have called down upon it such unqualified reprobation. The doctrines of Virginia saved the confederacy in that dangerous crisis. They produced a civil revolution, which brought into power the wisest and the ablest statesman who ever lived in any country. This was one of the benefits which had resulted from State pride.

In the case of the establishment of the United States Bank, there arose also a conflict of powers. There was many who believed that it was an assumption of power not delegated to the Federal Government. Ohio was one of the States which held that opinion. This matter, also, was finally adjusted. What was the next question which agitated the country? It was the exercise of the power of internal improvement. That was not an expressed power granted to the General Government. It was among the doubtful powers, and the right to exercise it was denied by several of the States. It was denied by the State of New Hampshire, and by a very respectable portion of the State of New York, which held that it was one of the doubtful powers.—The State of New York, and some other of the States, disputed, the right of the Federal Government to appropriate money, except for the purposes pointed out by the Constitution. Such are the contentions which had arisen from the exercise of doubtful powers by the Federal Government.

The case of Georgia was the next to which he would call the attention of the Senate. The usurped powers which the United States attempted to exercise over her, provoked the pride of that State, as well it might. When the Government of the United States undertook to tell her that she could not extend her jurisdiction over the whole of her own soil, she might well resist. This contention arising also from the exercise [illegible] pleasant with awful menace.

The last but, but not the least of the conflicts which have arisen from the exercise of doubtful powers by the General Government, was in relation to the protective system. Here the Government of the United States had assumed the right of unlimited taxation, of taxing one portion of the community for the benefit of another, and a more favored portion. He hoped that he had thus succeeded in establishing the position that most of the controversies which had arisen, had their origin in the exercise of doubtful powers by the Federal Government, operating against those rights which the States deem necessary for the preservation of their existence in a sovereign capacity.

The gentleman from New Jersey had held up the Constitution in his hand, and with all that patriotic ardor for which he was distinguished, said he should cling to the bond. I, too, said Mr. B. will cling to the bond: and while I will willingly allow the gentleman to take full usage, I hope that, in taking the pound of flesh, he will not spill one drop of blood. The gentleman had also said that old Rome never submitted to the dictation of any of her provinces. This was a luminous commentary on the rest of his remarks. No wonder that he had spoken disparagingly of the States, when he compared them to Roman provinces. This sufficiently accounted for the consolidatory principles of the gentleman from New Jersey. But old Rome was always ready to extend justice to her provinces. Whenever the deputies of a province came before her senate, she did not fear to do them justice. We may all becomingly fear to do wrong, but we should not fear to do justice.

The gentleman from New Jersey had said he would not strike a sister State, but would retire to the wall. He, Mr. B. admired this principle; which so admirably accorded with what he knew of the private worth of the gentleman from [illegible]. But when the gentleman went on to say, that the dignity of the country required that the laws should be executed, he could not avoid asking him in what that dignity consisted? Did it consist in calling out the military power, in bringing citizen into conflict with citizen, and deluging the country with the blood of her children? If that was the meaning of the dignity of the country, he, Mr. B. prayed Heaven to deliver him from such dignity. He considered that the dignity and the honor of the country would be best promoted and established by doing justice, and carrying out peacefully and efficiently the principles of the Constitution. This would be worth all false glory, all the national glory of which we have heard so much. It would eclipse all the glory of Imperial Rome, and of Imperial France, which was nothing to the glory of a just, equal, and benignant dispensation of the law.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States took place at 12 o'clock, yesterday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives; the inclemency of the weather preventing the performance of the ceremony at the eastern portico of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall, and the following inaugural address was delivered from the Speaker's chair by the President.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the Government, as to promote their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My attachment to public concerns, and [illegible] somewhat advanced opinion [illegible] long since inhibited me, that the destruction of our State governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government. But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the Union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they never can be maintained. Divided into twenty four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies, and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty, and happiness, must inevitably follow the dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive as to the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands: great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligations of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity the blessings of our Federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate, by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

The ceremony was attended by the Foreign Legation, by the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by many of the Members of both Houses of Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, and a numerous concourse of citizens.

ATTACK ON MR. CLAY, BY MR. BURGES.

The correspondent of the Pennsylvanian recites this attack, and the reply of Mr. Daniel of Ky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The Tariff bill (Mr. Clay's scheme) has been up all the morning in the House. It was on the third reading. Some curious things took place. Mr. Burges of Rhode Island, opposed the bill, and made a severe attack on Mr. Clay. He accused him of attempting to sell the free white people of the north to a faction in the south. He made use of a great many other hard expressions. The following are his remarks:

Mr. Burges said it was an abandonment of the American system; that it had been got up in a strange and unaccountable manner. Sir, said he we have about us a great *trading community*, and many a barter has been made for the provisions of the bill in this extensive mart; where high honors are disposed of, we may look for the origin of this measure; and in exchange for it, the first honors and highest offices and emoluments of the country are held in reversion for the other party to the contract. Yes, sir, the best interests of the *free white citizens* of Rhode Island and the other States, have been bartered away to the trading politicians from the other side of the Potomac, who represent in part, *miserable slaves*. If the measure had come from a quarter where they had a right to expect it, from a political opponent, he should not complain; but it had come from a man for whom he and his friends had toiled by night and by day. Yes, sir, it may be said he has fed at our table. When, sir, we find *him* betraying us, what must we think? A heavy retribution awaits him in after times. His name may, indeed, find a place upon the cloudy page of political destiny; it should not be permitted to stain the pure and unsullied pages of his country's history.

Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, replied in a caustic style. He admitted that Mr. C. had sinned in acting with Mr. Burges, and voting for Mr. Adams in 1825, but he had suffered for those sins, and he was willing to forgive him. Mr. Adams sat opposite Mr. Daniel, when he said this, and looked very hard at the Kentucky member. Dr. Sutherland made a very good speech in favor of the "system" and against the bill. He was quite energetic and quoted Jefferson. A few other members spoke. Mr. McDuffie got up very solemnly, and declared that the bill was not all the South had a right to demand, but they were willing to take it for the present and be quiet. "I believe," said he "it will quiet the South."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer."

"The long agony is over;" the vexed question is settled; and the Republic is safe! Never have we felt so great a degree of pleasure in the discharge of an editorial duty as in announcing the highly important and heart cheering intelligence, that the bill introduced by Mr. Clay to reduce the Tariff and save the Union, has passed both Houses of Congress, and needs only the signature of the President to make it a law. It is a measure on which, as a whole, although differing as to some of its details, a large majority of Congress have united in the liberal and patriotic spirit of compromise and mutual concession; and it will be hailed with joy and satisfaction throughout the country, as an offering to peace and union. It will no doubt be accepted as such by South Carolina, having been supported by her delegation; and thus will peace and harmony be once more restored to our beloved country.

Raleigh Star.

The enforcing Bill, we regret to state, which our readers were advised last week had passed the Senate, has also passed the House of Representatives. Independent of all constitutional objections, we think there was sufficient reason to reject the bill. What necessity can there be for such a law, were it admitted to be in perfect consonance with the Constitution, now that the Tariff question is amicably settled? It is an act of supererogation, and will stand on the pages of the statute book only as a memorial of folly and superfluous legislation. We do not impugn the motives of its advocates. Many of them were no doubt influenced by patriotic feelings. But, we predict, it will share the fate of the Alien and Sedition Laws. The sovereign people, the enlightened and democratic yeomanry of the country, will put upon it the mark of reprobation. *Ib.*

Extract from the correspondence of the "Spy in Washington," with the Editor of the Cou. & Enq:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th 1833.

In all my letters, when I have spoken of the tariff, I have expressed a belief, that some bill, modifying it, would pass, during the present session. These anticipations will be realized. At this moment, I offer no comment upon the *political* effect which this bill of compromise is to produce. That question shall be examined hereafter. But there is a point of view in which the subject presents matter for speculation. I now place it on record for future use.

At the commencement of the session, and in every stage of the discussion of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means; their chairman, Mr. *Verplanck*, indicated to the friends of Mr. *Van Buren*, his willingness to accept of any amendment or modification, they would suggest, which could aid the passage of it through the house. He evinced no particular attachment to his own bill, but on the contrary, his only wish, apparently was, that the distracting question should be adjusted; and that the State of N. York should have the *honor*, and the *advantages* if there was any, arising out of the restoration of peace and tranquility within our borders. These are facts within my knowledge. But his efforts were unavailing. The friends of Mr. *Van Buren* could have passed a bill of conciliation, even if all the friends of Mr. *Clay* had determined to oppose it. Why did they not do it? I will tell you why they did not.

The *Jackson* party knew Mr. *Clay's* devotion to the American system. They knew that a great majority of his friends supported him on that ground. They knew, that at the next session of Congress, if nothing was done, except to pass the enforcing bill, the tariff would be substantially annihilated, as the south and south west would present nearly one hundred members favorable to a repeal. They did not believe that Mr. *Clay* would have the moral courage to offer such a bill of compromise as the south would accept. They were anxious to try the *strength* of the government, by an appeal to the sword, against their brethren in the south.

Do you ask me for the evidence that Mr. *Van Buren's* friends could have carried the bill? I will give it to you.—About *twenty five* of those gentlemen who have heretofore sustained Mr. *Clay*, voted for the bill. The following *Jacksonmen*, all of whom, except two or three, are *Van Buren* men, voted against it, viz:—

Beardslev, J. C. Broadhead, Butcher, Bird, Crawford, Dayan, Evans, Ford, Heister, Hogan, Kenon, A. King, J. King, H. King, Leavitt, Mann, McCarty, R. McCoy, Muhlenberg, Pierson, E. Reed, Soule, Stevens, Sutherland and Wardwell,—25.

Thus, you see, the friends of Mr. *Van Buren* possessed the power of carrying it, and yet their votes were given for its destruction. It is equally certain, from this view of the case, that without the interference of Mr. *Clay*, and those with whom he usually acts, no bill of conciliation could have been passed. On all the early votes, which gave form and shape to the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, many of the New-York *Van Buren* men either absented themselves or voted only for such amendments as would embarrass its passage. In referring to the friends of Mr. *Van Buren* from your State, I except many respectable gentlemen, who generally act with the administration party, but think for themselves, such as *Angel, C. P. White, Hoffman* and *Ward*. My remarks are intended to apply to that class who mingle and act with the cabinet *irresponsible*.

I have uniformly asserted, that the south and southwest, if coercion was attempted, would be found acting together. The vote which was given on the compromise bill in the house, confirms that opinion. The States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana, say *ten* States, gave *eighty four* votes: of which *eighty two* were in favor of this bill, and *two* opposed to it. The negatives were, Mr. *Mercer* of Virginia, and Mr. *Arnold* of Tennessee.

Washington City, February 26, 1833.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Brown, though but a yonng member, has acquired a reputation more than respectable, and I have no doubt that he will sustain the credit of his State.

Mr. Mangum has fully realized the anticipations of his friends. I am much gratified that my native State is represented by so independent and able a man. So long as North Carolina shall be represented by such as he is, her weight in the Union will be acknowledged. His conduct here has not been directed by the secondary views of making Presidents; but has on the contrary been guided by his conviction of what is *right* and necessary to the interests of his country, his whole country and *nothing* but his country.

N. C. Constitutionalist.

From the Washington (N. C.) Union.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NINETY EIGHT.

The old Republican doctrines of '98 are rapidly developing themselves in all parts of the confederacy. It is a source of sincere gratification to every devoted friend of our institutions, to observe the repeated expression of public opinion, by the people in their primary assemblies, in favor of those truly great conservative principles which form the ground work of our whole system. The intelligence which is daily manifesting itself on this great and important subject, goes far to remove any fear that our country is about being plunged into the abyss of despotism. Even should Congress fix the signet of consolidation on these States, there is sufficient virtue, wisdom and patriotism in the people to reject the decree; and, if need be, hurl the usurper from his throne.

Our accounts are of the most cheering character. The doctrines of State rights and State Interposition are marching with a giant's strides. Neither threats, patronage, nor denunciations, prevail against them, and every day occurrences go to substantiate the correctness of the proverb, "Truth is powerful and will prevail." These principles are being rapidly disseminated in our own State, and the people are speaking out in a decisive tone. It is not the "*canaille*," (as the aristocrats would say,) who are moving in the matter. No, it is eminent, independent, and intelligent freemen, who value liberty above all price.

U. S. Telegraph.—There is no man who has made greater sacrifices on the altar of Constitutional Liberty than Gen. Duff Green, the independent and talented editor of the U. S. Telegraph; and, consequently, none more deserving the support of every lover of freedom. We regret to notice, in one of his late papers, that the Telegraph has been, for the last two years, "printed at a loss of several thousand dollars per annum," and "that unless the people will take it under their patronage, it must be discontinued." The Telegraph is ably and fearlessly devoted to the cause of the South, and is a powerful ally, dreaded alone by the minions of power and patronage. That it should be permitted to go down for the want of adequate support, would indeed be a source of mortification and regret. The generous South should not forget those who are laboring, and willing to sacrifice their all, for the preservation of liberty and the Rights of Man. *Washington (N. C.) Union*

From the Baltimore American.

The Legislature of New York is engaged in an investigation, arising out of an alleged attempt to *bribe* a member of the General Assembly to vote in favor of a new Bank Charter. The first proceedings were had with closed doors, on information from the Bank Committee. The hand writing being identified, the injunction of secresy was removed, and Alvah Bebee, of Ithaca, was arrested by the Sergeant at Arms as the offender.

The specific charge is, that he threatened that if the Bank of Ithaca was not chartered, the members from that county, (Tompkins,) would go against all other Banks, and that he offered a member *ten thousand dollars* worth of stock if the Bank passed. His hand writing to these inducements was proved, and was not denied.

On Wednesday last, he was brought up to the bar, and interrogated. His answers to the interrogatories were ready, and his line of defence was, to say the least of it, bold and unequivocal. He admitted both charges, and justified them as meritorious!

As to the threat to vote down other bills, he answered that "it was in accordance with the legislation of the State." and that if members who for *themselves* or their *friends* were interested in a bank, were voted down by others, justice and *propriety* (!) required that these latter should be defeated; and he added "that this was a means of obtaining justice, that, as he understood, *had been long practised*." The offer of stock he also defended on the score of "immemorial usage." Members, he said, had been constantly in the habit of subscribing for stock in banks, which they had voted for;—and he further charged that he had been induced to make this particular offer at the instance of "the friends of the member"—who had named the precise amount of stock wanted! All which things, usage, &c. the counsel for the accused is said to be ready to substantiate. If so, we shall probably have a precious exposition of the art, trade and mystery of *lobbying*.

Upon a further discussion, the House passed a resolution ordering the culprit to be publickly reprimanded, and he was accordingly so reprimanded and discharged The House therefore did not seem inclined to listen to the experience of their predecessors.

THE TARIFF BILL OF Mr. CLAY, THE LAND BILL, AND THE BILL OF BLOOD.

The passage of the last after the peace-offering of Mr. CLAY had been accepted, was a mere matter of empty bravado—the malignant grin of tyrranny

"Whining to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

The Land Bill will compensate the West, for any loss they may fancy themselves to have sustained from the surrender to the demands of South Carolina of the principle of protection.—We are inclined to hope that the complexion of affairs now indicates a closer concert of action hereafter, between the slave holding sections of the South and West.—Such a concert can alone open the eyes of the Consolidationists of the North and East to the ruinous tendency of their despotic doctrines—by shewing them the defenceless condition in which the abandonment of State Rights will leave themselves—when

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

We learn that the President's Inaugural Address was also received yesterday by Express, by the administration party, and will probably appear in the Courier of this morning.

The Enforcing Bill passed by a large majority—149 to 47.

The land bill was amended before its passage, leaving the States to apply as they please their respective portions of the proceeds of the lands.

Charleston Mercury.

THE TWO BILLS.

The reader will perceive that Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill has passed the Senate, and the Enforcing Bill the House, each by large majorities. The President's signature is only required to give to each, the force of law.

But for the last—useless, wanton and of dangerous principle—we might tender unalloyed congratulations to the country, upon the great and happy events of the few last days, and upon the most unexpected and fortunate termination of difficulties, believed but a short time since to be almost beyond the reach of remedy. *Whig.*

But a few months ago, and secession was, with the Union Party, the remedy in the last resort. But now, since Gen. Jackson has said that a State cannot secede, these loyal subjects have abandoned that as a remedy, and concur (as usual,) with Gen. Jackson in the doctrine, that a State cannot secede. It seems that Gen. Jackson's will is the law with these men. If Mr. Clay's recent course in the Senate should drive Gen. Jackson into open opposition to a modification of the Tariff, and by the by it would not surprise us, the Union Party, obedient to his sovereign pleasure, will doubtless immediately become convinced that the Tariff is beneficial to the South. *Alabama Jour.*

☞ Charles Fenton Mercer finds himself in the disagreeable predicament of having voted against a measure supported by the unanimous vote of every slave holding State except Missouri.—Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Is it not time his District was looking out for a Representative who lived in *Virginia*, and who does not think the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the whole world? *Whig.*

Judge Cameron.—A friend has furnished us with the following complimentary extract from a presentment of the Grand Jury of the last December term, of the Superior court of the Western District of Florida, sitting in Jackson county.—Judge Cameron seems, so far, to have gained the confidence of those among whom his official duties have called him, and to have rendered his accession to the bench entirely acceptable, to the people of the western District.—Those gentlemen who have seen Judge C. in the discharge of the duties of his office, and in private life, assert that he is a profound jurist, and accomplished scholar, and a courteous gentleman.—Indeed we cannot but congratulate the people of both, the Eastern and Western Districts that the general government has appointed to preside over their tribunals of justice, gentlemen, who seem every way calculated to gain their respect and confidence.

The Floridian.

"In conclusion, the Grand Jury can not in justice to their own feelings, and ascertained sentiments of the community, refrain from an expression of their approbation of the promptness, judicial courtesy, and ability, with which Judge Cameron performed the high and responsible duties, of his office.—Under circumstances by no means favourable to the speedy adjudication of suits in court; they have the satisfaction to perceive that all the cases upon the several dockets, have been called and disposed of in a manner, that gives an earnest assurance that our rights, under the laws are reposed in the hands of an honest, capable and intelligent officer.

(signed)

WILLIAM SLOAN, *Foreman.*

December 21st, 1832.

* Judge Cameron was formerly Editor of the North Carolina Journal published in Fayetteville.

In 1824, Mr. Webster thus prophesied—his prophesy has come to be a fearful reality & should teach those most concerned to heed the voice of experience before a deeper and more overwhelming ruin overtakes them, as overtake them it surely will, unless they profit by the warnings of that voice. *Troy Budget.*

"Whatever is extravagant or unreasonable is not likely to endure. There will come a moment of strong reaction; and if no moderation is shown in laying duties on, there may be little scruple in taking them off."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The opposition press is abounding with high encomiums on Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster would be forcible on the question of the Constitutional powers of the General Government, if on any subject, for he has made it the study of his life and profession. We have no doubt therefore that he acquitted himself creditably. But we deduct much from the superlatives which his followers use in his praise. With them his last is always his best. They praised his Worcester speech as much as they do his last, and printed 50,000 copies for circulation.—But no reasonable man can now read that speech with any other feelings of surprise and ineffable contempt.

Boston Statesman.

THE INAUGURAL.

This address will be found in our columns to-day. It contains the creed promised by the Richmond Enquirer, and certainly one of the most convenient political creeds that could be promulgated. It is of a piece with the fast-and-loose, canting ambiguity, which has distinguished all the expositions from the same quarter, except the Proclamation and the Message, supplemental and apologetical to the Proclamation, the federal features of which children of Executive adoption were too strongly marked to be mistaken. It would seem that the non-committal advisers have taken turn and turn about with the old federal engineers of Presidential cogitation, and the present manifesto, in manifesting nothing but a desire to steer clear of all pledges, bears for its colours the Albany neutral tint instead of the *genocine* ultra marine blue of the North East.

Charleston Mercury.

Minister to France.—It has been for some time a settled point in the public belief, that the Secretary of State, Mr. Livingston, was to be successor of Mr. Rives at the Court of France. By accounts from Washington to-day, however, it seems no Minister is to be sent; and that *Leavitt Harris*, long Consul-General in St. Petersburgh, has been nominated to the Senate as *Charge d'Affaires* to France.

STATE CAPITOL.

The Commissioners for rebuilding our Capitol have been in session for two or three days during the past week. They have been engaged in examining the various plans that have been submitted for the building, and adopting means for procuring speedily and extensively the materials and workmen for carrying on the work with energy. Great pains are taking by the Board of commissioners to ensure a first rate building, and of the very best materials. No plan in detail has yet been fixed upon, it being conceived important that this point should remain undetermined as long as may be, so that the progress of the building is not thereby retarded, in order that as much information as possible may be collected in relation to the most approved models and style of architecture for such buildings. *Star.*

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The Western Mail of yesterday brings us the following unlooked for and very pleasant intelligence from the Western frontiers:

LOUISVILLE, Feb.

Indian war.—We received last night the following letter, which contains information of considerable moment.

Journal.

CANTONMENT GIBSON, Jan. 12.

Dear Friend: I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Captain Ford's company of U. S. [illegible] left this place on the 5th instant [illegible] against the Pawnees, but, to their surprise, they were attacked on the 8th by a band of Camanchia Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for the space of an hour and a half, when they were surrounded and overpowered and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was at the Fort when the express came in. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought the information that the savages, at the time of his leaving them, were massacreing their prisoners. It is supposed that all have been put to death. Five Companies of Regulars, on the receipt of the intelligence immediately started to rescue them, if they might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camanchia Indians.

JAMES SMITH,

A Ranger under Captain Bo[illegible]

Singular Whirlwind.—The Alton paper gives an account of a whirlwind, which appeared on the road between this place and Edwardsville on the 17th November. We extract a paragraph from the account:

Illinois Journal.

"In the mean time, the sound had engaged the attention of Mr. Luttrell, [illegible] more than a mile to the west. Conceiving it must be a fire, he caught his hat and walked quietly to meet it. It was nearly stationary, exhibiting a dense column of smoke and cinder. What confirmed him in the belief that the same proceeded from a bed of coal was, its density, and the peculiar motion of the smoke undulating as boiling up, like water in a vast chaudron over an intense fire. He continued very moderately to advance, but had not advanced more than 15 or 18 feet, as he conjectured, within the volume of smoke, when the Tornado, as it seemed to him, gathered tremendous strength. He instantly turned to retreat, but had not turned more than half round, before he was raised from his feet, entirely in the power of the wind. As he rose in the air, the smoke and cinder seemed instantly drawn into the centre, so that objects near the circumference of the tornado were distinctly visible.—While riding round, he reached down and catch hold of a sapling about 16 feet high, but could not reach it. After riding the entire circuit of the tornado, he was thrown out about two rods beyond the point from which he was taken up. Thus far he possessed his reason; but his stroke on the ground instantly deprived him of his senses. He lay senseless, according to the best calculation of time passed from home, ing his house, about an hour and a [illegible] After coming to himself he lay about half an hour before he could rise. He then looked; all was calm, no indication of coal mine or fire; and with difficulty walked home. No bone was broken in the fall, and after three days he was able to be abroad a little, though he had not entirely recovered on the fifth day."

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in the town of Petersburg, Va. on the 27th ult. where Bishops Hedding and Emory were present and presided. There were in attendance upwards of one hundred travelling and several local preachers. The various churches of the different denominations of christians of the place were offered to the Methodist ministers, and their pulpits occupied by them during the session of the Conference.

On the Sabbath, Bishop Emory preached at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church and Bishop Hedding ordained twenty one Deacons.—At 3 o'clock Rev. Thomas Crawler preached and Bishop Emory ordained eight elders.

The following appointment of the preachers for the Yadkin district was announced by Bishop Hedding.

John W. Childs, P. E. Guilford, Joshua Bethel. Patrick, Thomas S. Campbell. Stokes, Joseph A. Brown. Surry, Henry D. Wood. Wilkes, James Purvis. Iredell, John J. Hicks, John Lewis. Rowan Charles P. Moorman, J. S. Thomson. Davidson, Thomas Bardum. Randolph, Alfred Norman.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary agent.

John Early and William A. Smith, Agents of Randolph Macon College.

Stephen Olin, President of Randolph Macon College.

Martin P. Parks, Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon.

Edward D. Sims, Professor of Ancient Languages in Randolph Macon.

Lorenzo D. Lea, Principal of the Preparatory Department of Randolph Macon.

Melville B. Cox, Missionary to Africa.

The next conference is to be held in the City of Raleigh, N. C. to commence Jan. 12. 1834.

Effects of Kissing a Young Lady.

Our legislature have had quite an animated debate upon the legal consequences of a married man kissing an unmarried lady. As the same question appears to have engaged a co ordinate branch of our government—the Supreme judicial tribunal of Ohio:—and as there are a great many *married* men and *unmarried* women within the limits of this State, we deem it advisable to notice this case with some particularity, especially, as it must be borne in mind *ignorantia legis neminem excusat*.

It appears that in 1822, Mr. Jeremiah Moore, married Miss Polly Prough. In 1832 they began to grow tired of each other, and their chains gradually losing their silken lustre, the husband soon afterwards, very ungallantly, solicited the Supreme Court to grant him a divorce from his said wife Polly. From the legislative debate, to which we are referring, we learn that the application was refused on the following ground:

"While the parties were living together in a state of amicable indifference, they attended a party at ——'s house, which had assembled to boil apple butter. In the course of the evening "Mr. Moore put his sleeve around the shoulders of a young woman, while sitting at the fire side in company with others, and drawing her up in his arms, *gave her a kiss.*" This fact being made known to the Supreme Court, they refused to loosen Mr. Moore's matrimonial chains. From this it is to be inferred, that there is in Ohio, neither statute nor common law authorizing married men to kiss unmarried women.

Mr. Moore, not satisfied with this decision of the Supreme Court, has made his appeal to the legislature, and at our last dates the question was pending before that body. The speakers were discussing the ethics of kissing and censuring the Supreme Court for their decision. As the matter is one of vast importance, and as it affords a fine field for fine speeches, it is altogether uncertain, when our august legislators will return to the body of their constituents.

The Beauty of virtue.—The following fine reflection is to be found in the Life of Lord Herbert, of Cherburg.

"Every body loves the virtuous, whereas the vicious do scarce love one another." Upon the same subject an Arabian happily observed, that he learned virtue from the bad, for their wickedness inspired him with a distaste to vice.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 15th January.

"The great extent of the sales in Cotton for the past week, amounting to 34,000 bales, which with the exception of 2000 on speculation, were all taken by the trade, produced at the commencement of the week an improvement in prices. Importers met the demand freely, and notwithstanding this extent of business, the small advance of 1-8d. obtained early in the week, was at the close entirely lost, and with it an increased desire to sell, and such has continued to be the case up to this date."

Gaming and Suicide in Paris.—There is no gun maker in Palais Royal, but Lepage, (the Lanton of Paris) lives close by. Frequently, a gambler in despair, fearful of risking his last franc without a remedy, calls at Lepage's before he enters the fatal 113, (the number of a noted gambling house;) he then stakes his all with confidence. A sound, well known to the neighborhood, announces that the game is closed. Last year, at the house of a friend, a gentleman was waiting, when the report of a pistol made him start. Don't stir, said the host; "it is nothing but the sentence of a *rogue* or a *hair*," which is being executed." The gentleman opened the window, and found his friend's conjecture correct. A young man, who had just left the gaming table, had climbed over the rail and shot himself upon the grass.

A CHALLENGE FOR $10,000.

The friends of *Julia*, by Bertrand dam Transport by Virginia, full brother to Bertrand, jr. now the property of Colonel James B. Richardson, proposes to run her against any horse in the United States, *four mile heats*, over the Washington Course, on the Monday preceding the next regular South Carolina Jocky Club races, in February next, for the above sum of $10,000. The rules of the said Club to govern the race, and the Judges of the Club to decide the same. Julia is now three, and will run as a four year old.—This challenge to be accepted, and the horse named by letter to John B. Irving, Esq. in Charleston, on or before the first day of June next, and the stakes to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Club, on the Saturday preceding the race. Half forfeit. *Evening Post.*

We learn that $35,000 was offered and refused on Wednesday last for old Bertrand. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann, the day after his great race with Saratas and Creeping Kate. *Charleston Mercury.*

A Good Plan.—A Society is about to be formed in Philadelphia, says the U. S. Gazette, under the auspices of those who will be likely to ensure its success, on a plan new as it is useful. It is proposed to form a capital of $50,000 by selling shares of stock of $5 each; a proper location is to be obtained, work shops are to be fitted up and supplied with tools, wherein articles of all descriptions are to be manufactured by persons who can procure employment no where else. The articles manufactured are to be offered for sale in a general ware room, at the lowest cash prices, thus presenting superior inducements to purchasers. The profits to be apportioned among the stockholders semi-annually, in the form of dividends, and the capital to be increased as the means of the Society accumulate.

Individual profit is not the object of the association. To give employment to the destitute mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little family together, is the primary aim of the association. A more exalted motive could not actuate the human breast. We trust the gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand, will persevere until the Society is usefully in operation.

We learn that the President was so much enfeebled, as to be compelled to retire to rest immediately after his return from the capitol; and that persons who called, as is usual, to pay their respects to him, were unable to see him yesterday evening. *Telegraph.*

THE CAROLINIAN

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM

SALISBURY:

MARCH 18, 1833

LET US LOOK BACK AT THE PAST

The contest that now agitates the country, is precisely the same in *principle*, with that which in 1798, threatened a dissolution of the Union. Then, as at present, there were two parties in the country:—the Federal party headed by Hamilton and Adams, and the Republican party looking to Thomas Jefferson as their leader

The REPUBLICANS, contended that the Federal Government was nothing but a *confederacy* of States,—was created by the people of the *several States*, and could exercise no powers but what was expressly given to it, by the constitution. The Federal party on the other hand denied that the Federal Government owed its origin to the people of the *several States* as separate communities, but that it was formed by the *American people* as a whole: they moreover were for lessening the rights of the States, and for increasing the powers of the General Government. As a particular illustration, they passed the Alien and Sedition acts,—One in a great measure, to exclude foreigners from the country, and the other for putting freemen in jail for speaking, or writing with too much freedom about the great men.

These acts however, connected with other things, opened the eyes of the people, and they soon hurled the Federalists out of power, and put the Republicans in. The federalists struggled hard to regain power during the whole of Jefferson's administration, and during the whole of the war, but they found it was all in vain, and at the close of the war, they gave over the struggle and fell back into the great mass of the people. Party distinctions were now lost, and the republicans having no longer an opponent in the field, began gradually to forget the *principles* that had carried them into power, and in proportion as this was the case, they also began rapidly to fall into some of the practices which they before, had so warmly denounced in the Federalists A race now started, between many of the leading men on both sides, as it were, to see who could claim most powers for the Federal Government The right to protect Manufactures,—the right to tax the people of one State, to make roads and canals in another, were all conceded to the General Government, by some of the interested politicians on both sides, particularly at the North. The Southern republicans, however, were more true to their principles. They foresaw, and predicted what is now coming to pass,—that the government is rapidly running into a despotism. Jefferson saw it, and on his death bed, raised his warning voice, but the current moved on, until S. Carolina threw herself in the gap to arrest it. She has given a powerful check to federal despotism, and if the people will only keep on the look-out, and guard their rights as become freemen, all will yet be safe. Republicanism will not only be *talked of*, but it will be *acted upon* by the men in whom they entrust the administration of the Government.

"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of Liberty"

Constitution of N. Carolina.

The above is a political maxim laid down by the sages of the revolution, who formed our State Constitution. They then foresaw, what we now see, that the only way to preserve our institutions and our liberty, is frequently to recur to the fundamental principles on which our government is built; without this recurrence, we are like mariners on the wide ocean, with nothing to guide us. What then is the nature of our government? Is it a MONARCHY,—an ARISTOCRACY, or a REPUBLIC? These are the only kinds of government we know of.

A MONARCHY, is where the supreme power is lodged in the hands of one man. An ARISTOCRACY, is where the power is lodged in the hands of a few men,—a particular class, generally the RICH and powerful. A REPUBLIC is where the Supreme power is lodged in the PEOPLE, and exercised by them through agents, or delegates according to fixed and limited rules Such a Government, our forefathers intended this Government to be;—but do we not see it changing? Do we not see, that all power in Congress is now exercised by a particular class, or order of men, & they make laws not for the good of the whole, but for their own especial benefit? For example they imposed heavy taxes, not to support government, but to enrich themselves, and their friends. Was this to be borne? Our State Constitution answers in the negative: it says, "Perpetuities, and Monopolies are contrary to the genius of a *free State*, and ought not to be allowed." And the whol South has responded to this sentiment, and answered no! and notwithstanding, there were *men in the South*, aye, and *some in Rowan*, who justified the Tariff, and all the abuses of the Federal Government, yet the Tariff has been reduced. What a striking similarity is there between the conduct of such men, and the conduct of those, who justified the oppressions of King George, and fought for high taxes and the King. There is only this difference, King George's men actually *fought*. ....King Tariff's men only *talked big* about fighting.

"PRINCIPLES NOT MEN."

There is no safety for *Liberty* in a Government without *checks*: give unlimited power to any man, or to any set of men, and it will not be long before you see it grossly abused. These abuses will continue to increase until the people can no longer bear them, and then *revolution* must follow. Owing to the want of proper *checks*, the government of Ancient Rome, from the foundation of the city to the usurpation of Augustus, say 724 years, underwent no less than *eleven changes*.—one change in about every 65 years. Owing to the want of these checks, the *Republic of Venice*, experienced a *convulsion* of the people, about once in every fifteen or twenty years, until it was finally overthrown;—in fact, without safe and powerful *checks*, no government can be kept within the limits at first prescribed to it. A knowledge of this fact, taught by the bloody pages of history, made Patrick Henry exclaim, on seeing the Federal Constitution, "Where are your checks, your checks." The Republican party contended that the STATES are the checks,—and under this idea the Constitution was adopted. But how is it now? We are told that the STATES can furnish no checks against *usurpations* of Congress, and that the *Majority* of Congress is the only check. General Jackson tells us that he is the check,—and the Supreme Court, is, by others, set up as the check,—but we see what kind of *checks* these are,—they are, no checks against themselves,—against their own abuse of powers, and this is the quarter from which the danger comes.

The Union will never be in danger from the STATES, for the reason that the States have an interest in preserving the Union; but the danger comes from the Federal Government which always is struggling to get more power,—says Dr. Johnson, "Power is always stealing from the *many* to the *few*" And the only salvation for the *few* is always to be watchful of their rights.

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN," should be the maxim.

Monarchy, is as fatal to *Liberty*, as Idolatry is to true Religion

WHO ARE REPUBLICANS?

In these flatter times, almost every young man that comes forward, proclaims himself as a Republican,—thousands have done so, without knowing what are the principles of the republican party. They knew that the republican party was the popular side, and they wish to fall in the current, and sail along to honors and promotion. But the thing is now changing: the people begin to ascertain what a man is, not from his *name*, but from his *principles*. Many a wolf will now be stripped of his sheep skin, and stand exposed in his true color.

The foundation principles of the republican party in 1797 98, were STATE-RIGHTS, and STATE REMEDIES, and, no man now, can be a Republican on any other principle. If the *States* have any rights, they also have remedies, for a right without a remedy is no right at all, therefore the motto of all republicans is,

"STATE-RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES."

Extract from a letter from —— county to the Editor.

"I am truly glad to see from your last paper, that the principles, for which you have been contending almost alone in North Carolina, for the last two years have at length triumphed. It must be a source of pride to those who have, notwithstanding the vituperation and calumny which has been heaped upon them, boldly and fearlessly advocated the true principles of the constitution, to see that they have, at length, *peacefully*, as they said they would, obtained a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. They deserve and I hope will receive the remuneration which they deserve for their services. * * * * The nullifiers of 1832 and '33 deserve as much, as did the Republicans of '98 and '99 Their principles *are the same*, and they have had the same effect; to wit, the preservation of the Liberties of the people from Federal usurpation.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."

SAMUEL GWIN whose nomination to be Register of a land office in Mississippi, had been once before rejected by the Senate was again nominated to the Senate for the same office, towards the close of the last session of Congress, and again rejected.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Clay's land bill, for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, which passed both houses of Congress, has been *retained* by the President.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

☞ Our readers are referred to the fourth page of our paper for Mr. Clay's new tariff bill.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN LAWYER A. AND FARMER B.

Lawyer A. Well Mr. B, I am glad to see you, and have some talk with you, for I hear that you have *turned* against General Jackson:

Farmer B I am also glad to see you, and can assure you what you have heard, is in a measure true;—I am no longer a Jackson man.

Lawyer A. Well, this is strange! I really thought you would be the last man in the world to give up the "Old Hero,—you have always supported him with so much zeal.

Farmer B. Yes, I have always supported General Jackson with zeal, and I may say an honest zeal,—and I now only *abandon* him, because he has *abandoned* the *principles* on which he was elected,—the principles that he always avowed and always acted on until lately; as soon as he turned his *coat*, I left him: he has deceived his friends he has deserted them, and gone over to his enemies: He wished more power,—so did Bonaparte,—I am done with him forever!

Lawyer A. Well! Well! I say again this is strange! I never would have thought it.

Farmer B. Really Mr. A, I cant see any thing so very wonderful about it,—but if it is so very strange, I have heard of some other changes equally strange.

Lawyer A. Ah! what are they?

Farmer B. Why, it is reported that you have turned in favour of the "Old Hero," is it so?

Lawyer A. I cant say that I am exactly in favour of the man himself, but I think all good patriots ought to support him in his late measures: he certainly is a much better, and much greater man than I all along thought him to be.

Farmer B. I suppose you mean by his late measures,—his proclamation, & the *Bill* asking Congress for *more* power,—that is for all power.

Lawyer A. Why, I mean these. His proclamation is a wonderful production,—it sets forth the true doctrines,—Ah! he must have been *inspired* when he wrote that proclamation

Farmer B. Perhaps, he was *inspired*, but whether with an evil or a good spirit I have my own opinion. All I will say is, may Heaven save the people from the effects of such inspirations. Mr. A, will you answer me this question?—How is it that when General Jackson was doing well, when he was administering the government on the principles of the constitution, you were constantly denouncing him, saying that he was a Tyrant, and would yet ruin the country,—but now, when he is trying to verify your prophecies, you all on a sudden white-wash and become his friend?

Lawyer A. Why to be sure I never have been a friend to General Jackson, but, as he has seen the error of his way and come over to our side, we must encourage him in his well doing.

Farmer B. His well doing!—Is it well doing to assume powers not granted by the Constitution,—to wish to be made king in all things but the name,—to wish to drench the land in blood, and destroy Liberty! If this be well doing, I wish none of it.

Lawyer A. Well, Mr. B, I see you and myself can no more agree now than we could a year ago, so we will not quarrel about it.

Farmer B. No, certainly not. The truth is neither of us have changed, you still hold your principles and so do I:—It is General Jackson that has *changed*;—he has forsaken his *principles*, quit his friends, and gone over to his enemies, and all I have to say, you are heartily welcome to him.

☞ Publishers of papers in the U. States will confer a favor on the N. Y. State Temperance Society, by giving the following notice an insertion:

N. YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The efficient patronage of our distinguished fellow citizen the Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, enabled the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society to extend the circulation of the first No of Vol. 1, of the Temperence Recorder to the number of 20,000 copies. To ERASTUS CORNING, Esq. and Messrs. PACKER, PEARCE & Co they owe a similar augmentation of the circulation of No. 1, Vol 2. Of these 10.000 are to be distributed to the several post town towns in the U. S., directed to "any Clergyman or Friend of Temperance," and 10 000 to the School Districts in the State of New York. It is hoped that this praiseworthy effort will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of Post Masters and others who may have it in their power to further the benevolent design of these individuals. EDWARD C. DELAVAN,

Ch'n. Ex. Com. N. Y. State Tem. Soc.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 28th ult. by Adam Rogerman, Esq. Mr. *John Wilford* to Miss *Catharine Smith*.

In this county, on the 21st ult. Mr. *Solomon Lentz* to Miss *Rachael Powlis*.

DIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. *Mary Dickson*.

In this county, on the 10th inst., Mr *Michael Stirewalt*, aged 65 years.

AN ELECTION

WILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 8th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect Seven suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commoners to the Legislature of N. C. in said County

3 69 F SLATER *Shff*

Salisbury, March 11th 1833.

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on the 9th inst., in Columbia, South Carolina, or between that place, and the four mile post, on the public road leading to Winnsborough, S. C.,

POCKET BOOK,

containing twelve or fifteen dollars in cash, with the following papers, viz: A note, drawn by Peter Cogsdell, of Darlington District, South Carolina, payable to me, for one hundred dollars, due about three years ago; One drawn by ——Frier, as principal, and —— Griffin as security of the same District, payable to Isham Rainey, for one hundred dollars, date not recollected; One drawn by Maurice W. Hunter, of the same District, payable to me, for eighty dollars, due in September next; One drawn by Cyrus Bacot, of the same District, for sixteen dollars, payable to me, due about two years ago; One drawn by David Wise of Rowan County, North Carolina, payable to me, for sixty dollars, due six months after date, with interest from date, dated about the 28th of February last.—No other papers recollected. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book, or giving such information as will lead to its recovery, to the subscriber, six miles East of Salisbury, or to the Editor of this paper, shall be handsomely rewarded. 2t68

CHRISTIAN BRINGLE.

Rowan County, N. C.
March 13th 1833.

NEW CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. ADELADE ROSSZEE respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury that she has opened,

A CONFECTIONARY

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oakes, a few doors East of the Court-House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. 3t70

Salisbury, March 4. 1833.

THE ARABIAN HORSE, YEMEN,

WILL stand at J. J. Mickle's in Longtown, Fairfield District, the ensuing season.—Terms, ten dollars the single leap; twenty-five the season; and thirty dollars to insure.

In regard to this valuable horse, it is sufficient to say that he is real Arabian: being one of those imported to this country by Mr. Ridgely, from Constantinople.

Feb. 23. 3t68

The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle, Yorkville Pioneer, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.—*Columbia Telescope.*

CHERAW.

THE Subscribers would inform the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,

With a snug Selection of

DRY GOODS;

On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell 58tf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan. 8. 1833.

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County and about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833 ELY SCOTT.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid; Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WM. LONG *Admr.*

Salisbury Feb. 25, 1833. 13 77

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,

FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia, and comprising the latest fashions. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths,
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. Invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts & Linseys,
Merino do's., Broadellas and Circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Kentuckys,
Yellow Nankeen and linen do.
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linens,
English cassimeres, German do. do.
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Valentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF LACE

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringe,
Black Italian Silk,
Sewchew & assorted do.
Blue black silk Gambiets,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Rossanis Crapes,
Pongee, Sag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk satin, and plain figured do.
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambrid handkerchiefs, hem. &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Japaned, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, beach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 2tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. CHRISTINA KEMP

INFORMS her friends, and the public generally that she has commenced the above business at her House on the West side of the Court House, where she will have on hand and for sale

[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is anxious to sell a tract of land lying on the Poplar grounds, containing one hundred and five acres, which formerly belonged to the heirs of Eli Gaither, dec'd. and adjoining R. Locke, Joseph Blackwell and John Blackwell. About seventy five acres of the above is cleared, the rest is woodland a part of which is good meadow land as any in the country. The land can be seen by application of the subscriber 7 miles west of Salisbury.

JOS COWAN, Sr. *Agent*

Feb. 25, 1833. 3t66p

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute all modern forms, all orders in this line.

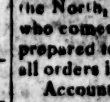
Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order, and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug

CHARLESTON and CHERAW

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer to run between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except on extreme low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Feb. 16, 1833.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty Second Congress.

No. 13.

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, severally appropriated for the payment of annuities due to various Indians, and Indian tribes, and other objects hereinafter enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dollars, and eight hundred and forty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Senecs tribes of Lewistown, one thousand dollars, and seven hundred and eighty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottaway tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottaway and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths and tools, and agricultural implements.

To the Chippeway tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in their agriculture.

To the Chippeways, Ottaways, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty, five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Potawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars to To-pee-ni-be, principal chief; also three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, millers, and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel.

To the Potawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulatubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Eel-river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; also, two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief, and fifty dollars to Settle Billey, of the Seneca tribe.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, forty-six thousand five hundred dollars; also, three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and nine hundred and fifty five dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes, three thousand dollars for the expenses of blacksmith and agriculturists, and for furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca, tribe of Lewistown, one thousand dollars, and thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for the support of poor and infirm, and education of youth, and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, steel, and tobacco:

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also, three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kansa tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yancton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars, also, one thousand four hundred dollars for the expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for in the treaty of July fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.

For purposes of education of Chippeways, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, as stipulated in fifth article of the treaty of Butte des Mortes, of eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; for the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippeways, Ottaways, Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements and tools, not otherwise provided for, five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For expense of removing and keeping off intruders from Choctaw lands, by the twelfth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

For expense of bounding, by sectional lines, the reservation to Choctaw heads of families by the fourteenth article of said treaty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For an advance to the Ottaways, after their removal, for erecting houses and opening farms, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, by the fifth article of the treaty of thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims of sundry individuals against the Ottaways, guaranteed by the seventh article, and enumerated in the sixteenth of the same treaty, also, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, twenty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the services of a person to certify contracts for the sale of Creek lands, by the third article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of defending suits, and so forth, instituted by intruders against Creek Indians, and keeping off intruders, by the fifth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses attending the aforesaid treaties, not otherwise enumerated, five thousand dollars.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUGH L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 14.

AN ACT to authorise the laying out and constructing a road from Line Creek to the Chatahoochie, and for repairing the road on which the mail is now transported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of laying out and making a post road through the Creek nation of Indians, commencing at Line Creek, in the State of Alabama, and terminating at the Chatahoochie, opposite Columbus, in the State of Georgia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the early accomplishment of this object, the President shall appoint a superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each, to contract for, and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for all sums of moneys by him received by virtue of this act, and the said superintendent shall receive, during the time he is employed, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the repairs of the road through said Creek nation, on which the mail is now transported, until the road authorized by this act is completed, the further sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

No. 15.

AN ACT to authorise the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion in the Ohio Company's, and John Cleeves Symmes' purchases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the support of religion within the Ohio Company's, and John Cleeves Symmes" purchases, in the State of Ohio, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund; the proceeds of which shall be forever annually applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the support of religion within the several townships for which said lands were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, according to the terms and stipulations of the contracts of the said Ohio Company's, and John Cleeves Symmes' purchases within the United States: *Provided*, Said land, or any part of it, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the person who may be the lessee therefor, nor without the consent of the inhabitants of the township within which any such land may be situated, first obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall, by law, direct: *And Provided, also*, That in the appointment of the proceeds of said fund, each township within the districts of country aforesaid, shall be entitled to such portion thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the church land belonging to such township.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

No. 16.

AN ACT further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," and the provisions of the act, entitled "An act restricting the location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and, also, the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," approved the thirteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for the term of five years, from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or the foregoing acts, shall be so construed as to prevent the President of the United States from bringing the said lands in Arkansas into market under the existing laws; and all claims to donations under the before recited act, which shall not have been presented and allowed by the proper authorities on or before the day which shall be fixed on by the President for the sale of said land, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

No. 18.

AN ACT to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted: from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act of the fourteenth of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the said article shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool; which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. — And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and from and after the day last aforesaid the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the articles now exempt by the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, shall (be) admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambricks, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from, and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the following articles shall be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, sulphur, crude salt petre, grindstones, refined borax, emory, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dying, saffron, tumeric, woad and pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, manufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dying and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dying, except allum, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of pot, ash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis and tartaric acids. And all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, before the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty, not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or of any other act as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, of any act or acts, from time and time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rates of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

BENJAMIN FRALEY
TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confectionary shop, a few doors above Mrs. Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Saguze, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie; His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time.

57

H. G. BURTON
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832

The Thorough Bred Horse

ECLAT,

LATELY brought from Northampton County, will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and end the last of June, at the subscribers, which is on the Danville road 7½ miles from Salisbury, and will be let to mares on the following terms, viz: Ten dollars the season, and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Eclat is a beautiful sorrel, five feet one inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage, and is given up by all good judges, to be very superior in form and action.

Every possible care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no responsibility if any should happen. JEHU H. PEEBLES.

Feb. 25th 1833. 3t67

Pedigree.

Eclat was got by OLD SIR ARCHIE, out of a Hal mare, and she out of Harriet Eadon; Harriet was a sorrel mare, once the property of Dr. Edwards, was got by OLD BELLAIR, out of a WILDAIR mare, and she Wildair said to be a very fine brood mare. J. EDWARDS.
BY BENJ. EDWARDS.

I hereby certify that the sorrel horse called Eclat, owned by Setth Peebles, was got by the celebrated horse Sir Archie out of a Hal mare, and she out of Harriet Eadon mentioned in the certificate of Edwards. N. T. PEEBLES.

Beware of a Villian.

A FELLOW by the name of CHAS. STOKES went to the house of a lone old woman by the name of Susan Lambert and demanded her money and property. She refusing to give it up, he fell upon her and beat her most unmercifully: in a word, it is not believed possible for her to recover from the injury. The said Stokes has been guilty of other gross outrages in the county of Surry, and it is right to caution the public against him. He is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built and well formed; his complexion is fair, eyes and hair black; his age is about 21 or two years—he is on the whole a handsome fellow, only a good deal of the rascal in his phiz. He wore off a white hat, black coat with yellow metal buttons, blue pantaloons, and a black stock bound round with red.

I will not give any thing for the apprehension of said Stokes, and will not even thank any one to bring him into the neighborhood again, but the world should be cautious of him.

SAML. H. JONES.
Haystack, Surry Co. N. C.

Union of the Evening POST AND BULLETIN.

On the first Saturday in January 1833, the *Bulletin* will be united with *Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post*. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. *Atkinson* of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding *fourteen thousand*.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the *Saturday Evening Post & Bulletin*, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published of the paper which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, by *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to the readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth* sheet will afford ample space for the important news papers that are weekly diving in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and fair lovers of wit and amusement. The agriculturalist and the man of trade—the politician or the fireside reader, and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States, having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early *accompanied by the cash!* for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive only *good and punctual subscribers*. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received;* but if not paid within six months from the commencement, $2,50 will be required—If not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted* on, and *compulsory*, measures adopted towards delinquents—$3,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

State of North-Carolina

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
JANUARY SESSION, 1833

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY ASBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Westly Asbury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, 6t68
VARDRY McBEE, c. c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.